

CONGRESS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.]

Senate, Monday January 23.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate what officers existed in his Department not confirmed by the Senate, their names, names, and salaries; which resolution was adopted.

The resolution of Mr. Douglas, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill to protect the several States and Territories from invasion, came up as the special order of the day.

Mr. Douglas said that on the 25th of November last, the Governor of Virginia addressed a communication to the President of the United States, setting forth the fact that an attempt to rescue John Brown was on foot in several States. Mr. Buchanan responded that he knew of no power that permitted him to interfere. This was regarded as an authoritative announcement that the Constitution conferred upon the Federal Executive no power to keep the peace between the States. It was therefore the object of the bill to raise that question, whether the Federal Government had the power to protect States, not less against domestic than against foreign invasions. Every State in the world has the right to protect itself, and this was the only legitimate object of military force. The States would have had this force but for the Constitution, by which they had surrendered it to the Federal Government. Were the States thus, with their hands tied, stripped of all means of protection, and yet without a Federal guarantee to protect them? If the people felt this, they would demand that the cords be severed and the weapons restored to their hands, by which they might defend themselves. The question was one of the existence of the Union. He proposed to show that there was no wrong in the Union for which the Constitution did not offer a remedy. The Constitution gave the Federal Government power, first, to protect the States; second, to protect each State. He quoted Section 8, Article 1, of the Constitution, to show that Congress had power to declare war, raise troops and a navy, and make rules to govern them, and to use them to suppress insurrections and repel invasions. These clauses authorize the action of these forces to repel invasion—the matter whether of State, Territory, or District. Having thus provided for that, the Constitution proceeds, in its 4th Section and 4th Article, to declare that the United States shall guarantee to every State of the Union, a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion. These articles confer power for three different purposes:—1st, to repel invasions of the United States; 2nd, to suppress insurrections; 3rd, to protect each State from invasions. If any further authority is necessary, it will be found in the 43d article of the Federalist, written by Mr. Madison, in which it is said that protection by each society, is due to all its parts. This article was written to secure the adoption of the Constitution, and was a fair contemporaneous exposition of its meaning. If this were true, it was unnecessary for Congress to pass laws to carry the guarantee into effect. The reason of an omission to do this heretofore, was that none supposed it would be necessary. Who, before the Harper's Ferry outrage, could believe that American States could be so far forgetful of their duties, as to make possible the invasion of another State for purposes of insurrection, treason, rapine, and murder?

Now there was no excuse for further tardiness. He supposed it was necessary to call to the President the control of the whole force of the United States for this purpose. But this was not all. Mark the difference in language in the two cases. In the case of the invasion of the United States, the power was to *repel*; to wait until armies were raised and invasion begun. In the other they were directed to *protect*, which included the cognizance of preliminary measures of violence and the prevention of the invasion. To do this it was needed not only to use the army but to authorize the judiciary to suppress all combinations against the peace, property, or government of any of the States. Punish the combination with intent to do an act, and then you will suppress it. This was a principle well known to the law. Congress prohibiting counterfeiting, it is prohibited having intent to pass, or moulds with intent to use them. So it should presume the intent, when the means of violence are prepared. We are told that a notorious man who recently suffered death at Charleston, boasted in Cleveland that he had a band organized to steal horses in Missouri, and pointed to a stable near by where the horses were kept. He would make it crime to steal with the intent to invade a State to steal its property, whether horses or slaves; or to control elections whether by emigrant aid societies or Missouri "Blue Lodges." (Slight manifestation of applause.) The intent to each State tranquility against domestic violence, the judiciary was authorized to take cognizance and punish the preliminary movements towards the disturbance of that tranquility.

There was room to expect a continuance of these invasions. The Harper's Ferry foray was but the first fruit of the doctrines of the Republican party, and the expressions of its speakers in this Hall and out of it. (Applause.) It was the carrying out of these doctrines by men who supposed that the Republican leaders meant what they said, that led to such calamitous results. The Republican party had gained its power by exciting the prejudice of the South against the South in turn provoking a counter prejudice in the South, and then living on the extermination and recrimination thus excited.

This issue of the "irrepressible conflict" had met him during his canvass in Illinois, four months before it was announced by Mr. Seward, and he had then denounced it as reasonable. This doctrine did not announce a "conflict" within States, but between States, and was put forth in order to provoke the South into an invasion of the rights of the North, and thus furnish a pretext for the overthrow of the South. This doctrine maintained that because slavery was not desirable in some States it was desirable in none. He on the contrary had always held that uniformity of systems in all the States was neither necessary nor desirable. If this doctrine that the two systems could not exist together under one government had prevailed at the adoption of the Constitution, the twelve slave States would have established slavery throughout the whole Union. Nay, if uniformity of system had been desirable, the States with their separate systems would have been swept away, and a single government united the powers of them all. Was it fair for the friends of free-labor to obtain the Constitution under different systems and then lie in wait until having obtained a majority they might use that Constitution to force all to the adoption of the same system. The framers of the Constitution knew well that the rocky soil of Massachusetts, and the cotton and rice fields of the Carolinas, required different systems, and thus left them free to have their own systems without interference and with protection. Give him such laws as he proposed, and he would show the Senator from N. Y., there is a Constitutional mode of repressing the "irrepressible conflict." He would open the prison doors to the conspirators, that within a few days they might wear out an ignominious life. Was there no danger of another Harper's Ferry affair, while the Republican party was ac-

tive, defiant, resolute and hopeful, spreading its principles which led to that foray? The South would never be quiet while such doctrines were preached. Can you expect a people to be quiet when before they sleep they have to set guards to protect their slumber from the pistol and the torch? If the Union is to be continued, Congress must give a remedy for every evil for which disunion would be a remedy. The Constitution gives the power. Congress must furnish the means. The conspirators must be crushed out, made an example of, and there would be an end of the conflict, and the fraternal spirit of our fathers would once more return. Let the people of the States be allowed to manage their own affairs in their own way. Let all men observe the good old golden maxim of minding their own business and letting other people's alone, and the Union would remain as our fathers made it, divided into free and slave states as the people of each may determine.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, replied that he had read the argument of the Senator from Illinois some time since in the newspapers. He must say he saw nothing particularly new in it. No one was opposed to a law for protecting the States from invasion, and he did not see that a proposition of that character should call out a political speech, and lead the Senator to misrepresentation of the Republican party. He asked Mr. Douglas how he had instructed the Committee to bring in a clause to punish forcible resistance to the inauguration of a Republican President.

Mr. Douglas responded, that such an event was so improbable, it was useless to legislate in reference to it.

Mr. Fessenden responded that doubtless Mr. Douglas knew his own chances. He certainly estimated them higher than any one else. He continued at length, defending the Republican party.

Some allusions to Virginia during Mr. Fessenden's speech, called forth interruptions and short replies from Messrs. Mason and Hunter.

Mr. Douglas responded with vehemence, and declared that the Republican party lived on exciting the sympathy of the South, and seldom saw a negro, and knew nothing about the country suffer. There were four parties on this floor—the Democratic, Republican, South American, and anti-Lecomptonites. The Democrats, South Americans, and anti-Lecomptonites, all stand in a position of hostility against the Republicans. Was it not, then, their duty to unite on broad and comprehensive principles, to defeat the candidate of the Republicans? Rather than that the candidate of the Republicans should be elected—who had received no vote from fifteen of the States of this Union—rather than that his State and section should be dishonored by the election of Mr. Sherman—he repeated the declaration of Mr. Pugh, "Let discord reign here forever. Mr. Barksdale spoke until 3 o'clock.

Mr. Corwin replied in a speech full of humor, and which excited much laughter, and at five minutes past four o'clock the House adjourned.

Official Intelligence from Mexico. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Official despatches from Vera Cruz have received confirmation from the newspaper accounts of the recent victories achieved by the Liberals. The advices received there from England were favorable to the recognition of the Juarez Government, which is expected soon to take place, which intelligence has, with President Buchanan's recommendation relative to Mexican affairs, heightened the Liberal's hopes of complete success, and produced a corresponding depression among the Reactionists. The Mexican cabinet, however, do not think it will become necessary to call for aid if American troops on contingency suggested by President Buchanan.

A number of military men have written to Washington making inquiries as to the truth of the report that the Juarez Government has invited volunteers from the United States, but there is no official or any other authority to sustain it. Nor would they be accepted without the concurrence of our Government. The armed men who have gone, and others who are preparing to go South, may have other schemes in view, or be in expectation of a call for their services in Mexico.

As the protest of Mr. McLane against the Taubay massacre met with no response from the Miramon Government, so the protest of the latter against the recognition of the Juarez Government, will receive no official notice from our own.

The official advices from Vera Cruz mention nothing about the reported coming of the French and Spanish fleets, and looking to the present unsettled condition of Europe, no interference from that quarter is apprehended. As the report emanated from the French Legation, as did the former one, it is looked upon here as a part of the policy of the French Minister to encourage the Reactionists at the expense of the Liberals.

A curious case of affairs in the city of Mexico is noticed. Formerly only prominent Liberals were in prison there, but now the ultra-Reactionists are being similarly punished, owing to their respective political opinions.

Frightful Railroad Accident. New York, Jan. 22.—A train for New Haven was partially thrown from the track on Saturday afternoon, near Milford, by the breaking of the driving wheel of the locomotive. The tender was smashed and the express car turned across the track, bottom up. The first car was thrown down a twenty-five foot embankment, and the second car was seriously hurt, an event which seems almost miraculous when it is considered that there were 250 passengers on the train!

200 MOUNT VERNON GUARDS. ATTENTION!—Our heavily notified to meet at our Army, this (TUESDAY) EVENING, January 24th, at 7½ o'clock. The punctual attendance of every member is requested, as business of special interest to the Company will be transacted. By order: WM. H. SMITH, Captain. Jan 24—11

CAVALRY NOTICE. BELLE-HAVEN DRAGOONS. On Tuesday evening, January 24th, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., at Relief Hall. A full meeting is desired, if the enrolled members wish to complete the organization of the Company. By order: WM. H. SMITH, Captain. Jan 24—11

VENISON.—Fresh Venison, just received and for sale by ALBERT W. GRAY & CO. Jan 24

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate on Saturday, a communication was received from the Adjutant General, enclosing a letter from E. Fontaine, in which he states that there was no charge made for the transportation of troops and arms to Charlottesville, over the Central Railroad.

Bills were reported, concerning public roads and bridges in the county of Shenandoah, and to increase the capital stock of the Alexandria, Mount Vernon and Accotink Turnpike Company.

House bill, making an appropriation for the purchase and manufacture of arms and munitions of war, came up on its third reading.

Mr. Wickham's substitute was pending; Mr. Armstrong having withdrawn his motion to lay on the table.

At the suggestion of Mr. Thomas of F., Mr. Wickham withdrew the 6th section of the substitute, making members of the present Legislature incapable of holding any office specified by the bill; and also agreed to an amendment declaring that the master-armorer should receive a salary "not exceeding \$1,500."

Mr. Wickham's substitute was lost, yeas 9, noes 34.

Mr. Thomas, of Henry, moved a substitute, authorizing the Governor forthwith to have the muskets in the arsenals at Lexington and Richmond, threaded and furnished with percussion locks—and also to purchase arms, &c., of the most approved quality, the whole cost of both not to exceed \$250,000, to be raised by loan—one half of said muskets so prepared, and arms so purchased, to be deposited at arsenals in Lexington and Richmond, and such other arsenals as may hereafter be established—and the other half to be distributed through the State upon the terms and conditions established by law.

The substitute was sustained by Messrs. Thomas of H., and Thomas of F., opposed by Mr. August, and lost—yeas 18, noes 26.

Mr. Newlin moved to strike out "\$2,500" and insert "\$1,500" as the salary of the master-armorer. Lost—yeas 16, noes 28.

Mr. Brannon moved to strike out all the sections in regard to the army, and to insert a provision authorizing the Governor to have the army examined by competent and experienced men, who shall report fully at the present or the next session, as to its capacity for manufacturing arms, its equipment, cost, &c. Mr. B. said he would also move to vote \$250,000 for the purchase of arms.

Mr. Brannon's motion was lost—yeas 19, noes 27.

Mr. Carter moved to amend by providing that no part of the amount appropriated shall be expended in the purchase of arms, &c., from any company or citizen of any State that has passed laws for resisting the execution of the fugitive slave law; lost—yeas 12, noes 30.

Mr. Townes, to give the bill vitality, moved to amend by providing for the directors of the Virginia Central Railroad, to be struck out.

The bill was then read a third time and passed, yeas 36, noes 9, by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. August, Beale, Brannon, Bruce, Carver, Christian, Claiborne, Coghill, Coleman, Day, Dickinson, Early, French, Gatewood, Grever, Isbell, Johnson, Jones, Knight, Layne, Logan, Lynch, Marshall, Massie, Neeson, Newman, Pate, Paxton, Pennybacker, Richmond, Smith, Taliaferro, Thomas of Henry, Thompson, Townes, Urquhart—36.

NOES—Messrs. Armstrong, Caldwell, Carraway, Carter, Newlin, Rivers, Stuart, Thomas of Fairfax, Wickham—9.

On motion of Mr. Isbell the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Delegates, bills were reported incorporating the Scotts Valley Manufacturing Company in the county of Albemarle; to increase the pay and efficiency of the act concerning District Free Schools in the county of Jefferson.

Resolutions of enquiry were adopted of separating the office of Collector of the Public Revenues from that of Sheriff, and to report by bill or otherwise, of summanding the 24th section of the 19th chapter of the Code, authorizing Postmasters, in the absence of a Justice of the Peace, to decide upon and burn all incendiary matter received at their offices.

A communication from the Attorney of the Commonwealth, relative to the Chesapeake Ohio and Canal, was received, and on motion it was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The bill making an appropriation to the Covington and Ohio Railroad, being the order of the day, was taken up, and Mr. Chapman addressed the House in favor of the passage of the bill. The House adjourned without action or further discussion.

IN THE UNITED STATES. Annual. No. 1857 United States..... 418 \$4,243,000 1858 United States..... 139 6,212,000 1857 Canada and Br. Prov. 13 2,850,000 1858 Canada and Br. Prov. 13 342,000

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DIED. In New Orleans, on Friday morning, 13th inst., at 10 o'clock, ALEXANDER MORSON, a native of Virginia, aged twenty-six years.

1860. A L M A N A C. 1860. FIRST MONTH. JANUARY. SUN. MON. TUE. WED. THU. FRI. SAT. MOON'S PHASES.

24 Tuesday..... 7 8 43 First, 31 12 20 25 Wednesday..... 7 9 44 First, 31 12 20 26 Thursday..... 7 10 45 First, 31 12 20 27 Friday..... 7 11 46 First, 31 12 20 28 Saturday..... 7 12 47 First, 31 12 20 29 Sunday..... 7 1 48 First, 31 12 20 30 Monday..... 7 2 49 First, 31 12 20

MARINE LIST. PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.—JANUARY 23. SAILED. Schrs. David J. Bower, Atchison, Providence, by American Coal Co. Steamer James Jerome, Jerome, Philadelphia, by Wm. H. Fowle & Son.

MEMORANDA. Schrs. North Carolina, Jones, hence at Norfolk, 20th inst. Steamer Mount Vernon, Smith, d'd at New York, for next trip, 21st inst.

FOR NEW YORK! The New and Elegant Screw Steamship MOUNT VERNON, CAPTAIN E. C. SMITH. Will leave the Company's depot, ON WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock, P. M. Cabin Passage, with elegant State Room accommodations, \$7.50.

RETURNING, will leave New York ON SATURDAY, January 28th. For freight or passage, apply to FOWLE & CO., Agents, Alexandria. H. B. CHOWELL & Co., Agts. N. York, Pier No. 12, Jan 24—21

FOR PACKET STEAMER C. C. ALGER, Capt. Fenton, will leave on Saturday, 28th inst. at 10 o'clock, P. M. For N. York, via New Wharves, Jan 24—21

GERMAN MATCHES "IMPORTED," for sale by PEEL & STEVENS, 29, King Street, Jan 24—21

BBLs. 95 per cent Alcohol, 10 bbls. E. real Oil, warranted of best quality, for sale by PEEL & STEVENS, Jan 24

LOCAL ITEMS.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE ORANGE & ALEXANDRIA AND VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROADS. We publish, as a matter of general concern, the agreement between the Orange & Alexandria and Virginia Central Railroad Companies. At the first joint meeting of the respective Directors of the two Companies, held on May 15th, 1859, the subject of the terms, on which the trains of the Orange Company should run on the road of the Central Company, between Gordonsville and Charlottesville, was on motion of Mr. Dainig, referred to Messrs. Vandegrift, Doda-mead and Whitcomb, who reported as follows:—

"The rate of fare for passengers, not to be less than 4 cents per mile. (Viz: So far as relates to white passengers—instead of the through ticket, which the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company may agree on, it having been reconsidered.) Servants to be agreed on hereafter. Rates of freight on plaster, not to be less than 2-1/2 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds, and 1 cent per mile. All other freights not to be at a less rate than those of the same articles on the Virginia Central Railroad."

The division of receipts (the division here referred to) was made on the basis of the following business. No local business, that is, between Charlottesville and Gordonsville, inclusive, to be done by the Orange & Alexandria Railroad Company. See article 6 of those agreed on at Richmond, between the two Companies, to the Virginia Central Railroad Company, and thirty-eight per cent. to the Orange & Alexandria Railroad Company.

On consideration, the foregoing proposition was modified by striking out the specific amount of cents per mile, and inserting a pro rata of what may be received on the through ticket; the latter to be arranged by the Orange & Alexandria Railroad Company.

An arrangement to be in force for five years from the time the Orange & Alexandria Railroad Company begin to use the road.

A proposition embodying the views of the Virginia Central Railroad Company, was presented by them to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company, for the purpose of sixty-two per cent. to the Virginia Central Railroad Company, and thirty-eight per cent. to the Orange & Alexandria Railroad Company.

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THE SCENE IN THE SENATE.—A large number of Alexandrians, perhaps two hundred, were among the auditory of Senator Douglas, yesterday. The Senator from Illinois was triumphant in at least one point. He filled the galleries to an extent that never before exceeded, for the reason that there would be no room for the excess.

Two hours before the time appointed for the opening of the Senate, every seat was filled, and long ere the Vice President's hammer announced the Senate called to order, every position from which it was possible to catch even an occasional glimpse of the floor, or hear a fleeting word of the proceedings, was fully occupied; even the reporters did not escape an invasion from the ladies, and their gallery in more senses than one, was devoted to the press. The ladies gallery will compare with nothing so well as the flower rows of a conservatory, bright with hues brilliant as the rainbow, and suggestive of sweetness. (At the lowest estimate one hundred of the skirts of the crowd, on Saturday, were returned in the evening.)

The galleries occupied by the gentlemen here the relation to those occupied by ladies that shadow does to sunlight, improving it by contrast.

On the floor, were nearly half of the members of the House of Representatives, most of whom as the seats were few, remained standing, and a few members of the Diplomatic Corps.

The routine business was soon over, among which the announcement of "a message in writing from the President of the United States," alone attracted general attention, and even then, there was merely a fluttering to get a glimpse of the natty looking private Secretary, who made a very handsome bow as he delivered his message.

The resolution was soon reached, called up, and there was a general lowering of fans and extension of necks to get a look at the "little giant" as he rose, seeming as he looked around on the vast assembly, a trifle conscious that five thousand eyes were upon him, and half as many ears open to catch the first sentence that fell from his lips.

His speech was delivered with more energy than grace; indeed with a force that made every word tell—well listened to. At first there was a tendency to applaud, as when he spoke of protesting eternally against the "Missouri Compromise," and "Missouri," Blue Lodge, and the "Great Republic," the apparent fairness of striking his own party with the same blow that struck his opponents, and the facility of hitting two birds with one stone, called out a murmur of approbation, as if the clappers, used to their own way in the other house, were trying their hand upon the dignity of the Senate. This applause excited no comment, and emboldened a sharp round of clapping, when Mr. Douglas, turning to the Republicans, charged the Harper's Ferry treason upon their teachings.

At once, the Senate assumed its dignity. Mr. Mason, of Va., rose to the occasion, upon a repetition of the indecorous behavior to clear the galleries. Mr. Toombs said that such expressions were unbecomingly the discussions of freemen, and even Mr. Douglas, disengaging from his theme, expressed the hope that the officers would remove from the galleries any one who sought audibly to express sentiments either of disapprobation or favor. This stopped the disorder at once.

Mr. Fessenden, of Me., replied, and seemed disposed to make less of the "Little Giant," and he, too, gained the attention of the Assembly; but the crowd gradually lessened, and Mr. Douglas had a smaller auditory to his second appeal than to his first. The last, however, showed much more of the characteristic placid, vigor, and defiant energy of the Senator, than the more matured remarks which were first addressed to the Senate.

The Alexandrians generally were disappointed at the effort of the Senator, as not equal to his large reputation.

Some five hundred of our town's people visited Washington yesterday, only a portion of whom, however, were present in the Senate during the discussion of the resolution of Mr. Douglas.

Among the visitors to Washington, were the students of C. S. Hallwell's Alexandria High School.

THE WASHINGTON RAILROAD CONNECTION.—The survey of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, charged with the duty of examining the several routes through this city, so as to form a perfect connection with the south and southwestern lines of travel, has submitted the following as the result of his labors:—One route, extending along K street, directly through to and west of Georgetown, crossing the Potomac at the "Three Sisters," or the "Aqueduct," to Alexandria. A second, the well-known present railway line from the Washington station, via Maryland Avenue, to the long bridge. A third, along direct road, between Capitol Hill and through the ravine to Delaware Avenue, thence along Delaware Avenue to O street south, and along O street to the present southern mill steamers wharf, foot of Sixth st. The fourth from H street, First street east, tunneling Capitol Hill, to the ravine south of St. Peter's Catholic church; thence to E street south; thence along E street directly through to the Potomac bridge. In connection with these places some of our most competent and experienced citizens suggest that instead of tunneling Capitol Hill, it would be better and involve less cost to cut out the earth from one portion, that being required to fill up other parts. To secure this important connection of north and south, Congress would do well to appropriate a sum for one-half, if not the whole cost of constructing a permanent thoroughfare at the site of the long bridge, so as to preserve a continuous railway route to Alexandria.—Wash. Cor. of the Ball. Sun.

ALEXANDRIA, MOUNT VERNON, AND ACCOTINK TURNPIKE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Express writes:—"The Mount Vernon Turnpike Company, at present engaged in the construction of a direct road between Alexandria and